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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 21.

MESSAGE from the President and Council to the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,

GENTLEMEN,

IT has been with the greatest reluctance that we have called you, together at an earlier day than that to which you had adjourned; but the state of the Treasury rendered it, in our opinion, indispensably necessary.

The sum which we have been able to procure on loan, in consequence of the act of General Assembly passed the last session, intituled, "An Act to enable the Supreme Executive Council to negociate such loans as may be necessary to procure a sufficient sum of money for the defence of the frontiers of this State, and the support of civil government," has been so very trifling as to leave no room to hope for a supply of money by that means, and we had great reason to apprehend a severe blow would be aimed at the frontiers by the Indians. Our fears in this respect have been but too well justified, by events that have since happened, and there is reason to believe that the blow has fallen with redoubled force, in consequence of killing the Moravian Indians at Muskingham, an act which never had our approbation or countenance, in any manner whatever. The monies becoming due on contracts for supplying the men serving on the frontiers, will be very considerable, and as the continuance of the supplies will depend on the payment thereof with punctuality, this object becomes of great importance, and requires immediate attention.

Since the time of your adjournment, great quantities of British merchandize have been imported into this State from the city of New-York, and paid for in specie. This has occasioned a considerable deficiency in our circulating medium, and justly alarmed every good citizen with apprehensions of the most fatal consequences, if that destructive trade is not immediately and effectualy restrained. The intercourse between the disaffected of the State, and the enemy at New-York, is so easy and unrestrained, as to become injurious and really dangerous; and it is, in our opinion, become absolutely necessary to take measures to restrain it.

We are sensible that a sameness of language, and similarity of dress and manners, render it difficult to devise effectual means for this purpose; but those difficulties, far from preventing, ought to redouble our diligence and efforts, in a case on which so much depends.

The insults and robberies committed within the State, by several parties of armed men, some of whom have talked of open defiance, have induced us to offer public rewards for apprehending and bringing them to justice, and a number of them have been arrested, and are now in confinement. A state of the taxes of last year, with other papers of public concern, will be herewith laid before you.

WILLIAM MOORE, *President.*

Philadelphia, August 14, 1782.

On Wednesday last the DELEGATES *of North-Carolina, who lately arrived in town from that State, presented the following*

ADDRESS *to the* FRENCH MINISTER.

SIR,

WE observe with the utmost satisfaction, that the General Assemblies of almost every State in the union, have been pleased to assure you, and through you to assure his Most Christian Majesty, of the sincere pleasure they have received from the birth of an heir to the Crown of France.

The General Assembly of North-Carolina, are among the few who have not addressed you on this auspicious occasion; but they would be wounded by the most transient suspicion, that such delay had arisen from the want of gratitude or affection for his Most Christian Majesty. It was their misfortune, that during their last session, in April, they had received no official information of the birth of a Dauphin, wherefore they could take no public notice of that fortunate event; but fame had circulated the intelligence—it was universally believed; and we beg leave to assure you from our own knowledge, for we attended during the whole sitting of the Assembly, that the pleasing report of the birth of an heir to the Crown of France, was received with the most cordial pleasure by the citizens of North-Carolina; it filled every countenance with joy, and every heart with gladness: Every man found himself personally concerned in an event which contributes so much to the happiness of a people they esteem, and a Monarch they will constantly revere.

We request you would do us the justice to believe, that the citizens of North-Carolina will not fail to pray, that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may prosper and preserve the Dauphin and his royal parents; for we are fully convinced, that under God we are indebted for our early deliverance, the preservation of our liberties and establishment of our independence, to the generous interposition of his Most Christian Majesty, and the persevering valour of the French nation.

We have the honor to be,
With the utmost consideration and esteem,
Your most obedient, and very humble servants.

HUGH WILLIAMSON,
WILLIAM BLOUNT,
Delegates in Congress form the State of North-Carolina.

His Excellency the Chevalier
DE LA LUZERNE.
Philadelphia, August 14, 1782.

To which the MINISTER was pleased to return the following

ANSWER.

To the Honorable the DELEGATES *of North-Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the utmost pleasure that I engage to communicate to his Majesty, those testimonies of joy which the birth of a Dauphin has diffused through the State of North-Carolina. These proofs of affection in the citizens of the United States, cannot fail to be extremely agreeable to the King their ally.

Providence has granted him, in this event, one of the greatest blessings that he could expect from its goodness; and the sentiments which animate the people in your State, on the occasion, cannot fail to render it more grateful to his heart.

The alliance has so intimately connected these two nations, that the prosperity of the one will, on all occasions, be an advantage to the other. I intreat you, gentlemen, to assure your constituents, that as they are pleased to interest themselves in the happiness of his Majesty, he will not be less interested in every thing that relates to them; and that he will neglect no opportunity by which he may contribute to their happiness."

Philadelphia, August 17, 1782.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the PRINTERS,

GENTLEMEN,

LOOKING over a file of papers which lay on my table, I found a very extraordinary speech, delivered by a very extraordinary personage in the House of Assembly in April last; which I had taken down in short hand; but not from *the mouth* of the speaker. I much wonder that this oration, with the surprising circumstances that attended it, hath not been handed to you before now. I hope you will rescue it from oblivion, by allowing it a place in your paper.

On the 12th of April last the House took up, for a third reading, and was debating by paragraphs a bill, intituled "An act for regulating party walls and partition fences in the city of Philadelphia," &c. &c. when, to the amazement of all present, the business was interrupted by a voice, perfectly articulate, proceeding from the capital of one of the columns which support the ceiling of the room. This voice claimed a right to be heard on the subject of the bill then in debate. After the first astonishment at such an unusual prodigy had a little subsided, the right of a column to interfere in the business of the House was considered and objected to. And it was urged, that no instance had ever occured where a *wooden* member, a *block*-head, had presumed to speak in that House: That this column could by no construction of law be admitted as the representative of any part or district of Pennsylvania, having never been balloted for, elected, or returned by any officer of government as a member of Assembly: That the House when fully met must necessarily consist of a certain number of members *and no more*, and that this number is full and complete by the returns from the several counties, as appears by the records of the House; therefore, if this column should be allowed a voice, there must be a supernumerary member some where, which would be a violation of law and the constitution: And, lastly, that it was contrary to the order of nature, that an *inanimate* log should presume to interfere in the affairs of *rational* beings; Providence having been pleased to distinguish so obviously between *men* and *things*.

To all this the column *firmly* replied, That he was properly a *standing member* of that House, having been duly *fixed* in his station by those who had the power and right to *place* him there: That he was the true representative of a numerous race, descended in a direct line from the *aborigines* of this country; those venerable ancestors who gave the name of Penn's-*sylvania* to this State, and whose numerous posterity now inhabit every county in it: That he was not only a *member* of the House, but one of its *principal supporters*, inasmuch as they could never *make a House* without him: That he had faithfully attended the public business, having never been fined as an absentee, and that those very members who were now opposing him had confided in his wisdom and integrity, by * appealing to him in every contest respecting the rules and internal œconomy of the House: And lastly, That as the bill under consideration so nearly concerned his fellow creatures, and he found himself miraculously endowed with speech, as if given for the occasion, he was determined to use his present power in behalf of those who could not speak for themselves.——After much debate, it was resolved that the House would hear what this importunate column had to say respecting the bill before them, but peremptorily refused him a vote on this or any other business in that Assembly.

The Columnar Orator having obtained leave, addressed the House in the following words:

"I am happy, Oh fellow citizens, that speech hath been allowed me on so important an occasion. I *stand* here this day an *upright* advocate for injured innocence. What fury, what madness, Oh deluded senators, hath induced you to propose the extirpation of those to whom you are indebted for so many of the elegancies, comforts and blessings of life? If the voice of justice is not to be regarded within these walls, let at least your own interests influence you to what is right; for I hope to shew that your safety and happiness are much more deeply concerned in the business you are upon, than you are at present aware of.

By the 12th section of the bill before you it is proposed to cut down and remove all the trees standing in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of this city.—What? Do we hold our lives on such uncertain tenure? Shall the innoffensive and respectable inhabitants of this city *stand* or *fall* by the caprice of a few ignorant petitioners? And will this House without remorse give their sanction to an edict which hath not had a parallel since the sanguinary days of *Herod* of Jury? But I hope to convince this honorable House, that trees, as well as men, are capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship, and therefore ought to be protected in those rights; that having committed no offence, this arbitrary edict ought not to pass against them, and that your own welfare is nearly concerned in their culture and preservation.

The superiority which man hath assumed over what he calls the *irrational* and *inanimate* creation, is a superiority only founded in their own pride and ignorance of our nature and faculties. The same divine hand that formed you, formed us also; the same elements that nourish you, nourish us also; like you we are composed of bones, blood-vessels, fibres, and, for ought you know, nerves and muscles; witness the whole class of sensitive plants, wherein voluntary motion is manifest even to your eyes; like you we flourish in health or languish with disease; like you we die and return to the earth from which we sprang; and then, the wisest amongst you cannot distinguish between the dust of an *ox* and an *Emperor*. But I go much farther, and assert from your own authorities that we sleep and wake; that we are male and female; that we are married and given in marriage, and propagate our species to fuller effect and in nearly the same manner that you do. In support of this I could cite many respectable authorities from the ancients, and amongst the moderns *Grew*, *Millington*, *Ray*, *Camerarius*, *Morland*, *Geoffroy*, *Vaillant*, and, above all, your favourite *Linnæus*. Wherein then doth the vast difference between man and the vegetable world consist? I am bold to ask, wherein doth it consist?—— Oh, cries yonder loquacious Lord of the creation, we can *converse*; we can *reason*.—Oh, cries yonder restless and fidgetty member, we can *move* from place to place.——To the latter, I answer, so can a beast, a fish, a bird, and to much better advantage than he can, with all his *locomotive* faculties—the former requires a more serious reply.——We can *converse*, we can *reason*—be it so—man, arbitrary man, hath affixed certain ideas to certain noises or sounds, if these sounds are adapted to his miserable apprehension, they are called language, reason, music and what not? But if the man should not be wise enough to understand the meaning of the noise he hears, he hesitates not to stile it jargon, nonsense, unintelligible fluff. Thus *a man* stands up and makes a long noise, called *Philosophy*, *Divinity*, *Law*, &c. *An ass* lifts up his head and makes a much greater noise, and it is called *braying*. Yet, to his own species, the ass is an intelligent creature, and his language is well understood by them. If then man can thus mistake the matter with respect to brutes, although he sees that nature hath given them the organs of speech, and daily hears them exercise those organs for the purposes intended, how much more may he be mistaken as to the language of plants; a language too refined to make any impression on his gross and callous senses. That such a language doth actually exist, might be sufficiently proved from Scripture where we are repeatedly told that the valleys rejoice and sing, and the cedars of Lebanon praise the Lord: But I shall content myself with reading to your Honors a passage to this purpose from that in esteem author *Cyrano De Bergerac*—Voyage to the Moon, page 91.——"This fancy of eating by himself made me curious to know the reason of it: I was answered, that he chose not to taste either the odor of meats or of herbs, unless they had died spontaneously, because he imagined them beings capable of grief. I am not much surprised, replied I, that some orders of people here abstain from flesh and things that have sensitive life, yet it seems to me ridiculous to fear hurting a cabbage in the cutting. For my part, replied the Demon, I must own there appears to me good reasons for such an opinion; for is not a cabbage a being existing in nature as you are? have you not both her equally for your mother? and she is more immediately so to the vegetal than the rational production. The generation of the latter she hath left to the whim of a parent, a rigor she doth not extend to the former, in as much as she forces one to produce another; and whilst one man is scarcely able to get more than a score of his species at best, a head of cabbage shall produce four or five hundred of its own sort. Should we say that nature hath a greater esteem for a man than she has for a cabbage, it would be only with a view to make us laugh; for nature is incapable of passion, and can neither love nor hate. If she was susceptible of love, she certainly would have a greater tenderness for the inoffensive cabbage than for the unrelenting man who destroys it——and again page 95, who has given us the knowledge of certain beings superior to us? to whom we are neither related nor proportioned, and whose existence we find it as difficult to conceive as the manner in which a cabbage can address itself to its own species. To understand which communication, our senses are too weak.—Remember, if you can, amongst all the species of animals, one more proud than the cabbage; who while you destroy him, is above complaining; yet though he disdains to murmur, he thinks nevertheless the more: If he wants such organs as you are master of, formed for wailings and ears, yet he has others, wherewith to implore heaven to revenge the injury done him; and expects it will not be with-held. It is not unlikely but you may ask how I know the cabbage has these fine thoughts? But inform me first, can you prove it has not? Or that at the close of the night, the Russia cabbage does not say to the Savoy, *Good Savoy, your most humble servant.*"

But still, says man, we have *rationality* and *risibility* to distinguish us from the rest of the creation. That is, when nature gave one man the power to *reason*, she gave another the power to *laugh* at him. For our parts we are contented to be directed by the laws of nature, which fully enables us to answer the end of our creation; we pretend not to be wiser than the hand that made us and therefore we are guilty of no follies or excesses: We employ none of our powers in devising means for the more speedy and effectual destruction of our species: we do all the good we can, and, when we can do no more, retire from existence to make room for our successors. This rationality, on which you so much value yourselves, is, in my opinion, a striking mark of imbecility and disgrace; a punishment inflicted upon your race, doubtless, for some heinous offence, heretofore committed. The intelligent beings of the spiritual world never *reason*; they see truth intuitively; they know the whole chain of causes and effects; they see that in a triangle the greatest angle must be subtended by the longest side without reasoning upon the case: and in terrestrial nature there is no creature but man that is obliged to *reason*; they all perform their respective functions with certainty and precision, under the directions of a law which cannot err; whilst your *reason* is ever involving you in absurdities and difficulties; is ever deducing false conclusions from false premises; and the wiser you think yourselves the more mischief you do. What is reason one day is not reason another. About 30 years ago you *reasoned* upon the disease called the *small-pox*, and thousands in every city and country fell sacrifices to your *rational* system; but you have now discovered that your system is no longer *rational*, and you have adopted a different mode of practice; this has been the case in almost every art and science. Besides this, your reason teaches you to square all nature by your ideas of truth—and you know not what truth is. For instance you eat and drink and walk, and you say I have *life*; but yonder *willow* can do none of these, therefore, it is *inanimate*. Deluded man! can your weak intellects discover all the nice gradations of life from the stone to the moss that adheres to it; from the moss to the sentative plant; from the sensative plant to the oyster; from the oyster to the ape; from the ape to the man; from the man to the angel; from the angel to an infinite series of beings, whom you know nothing of? Do you not see that all the exhibitions in

* *The Rules of the House are hung up against one of the columns.*

nature are but different modifications and degrees of the same original essence or principle? Is not the gravity which retains *Jupiter* in his orbit, the same gravity which operates on a grain in the scales of a Jew?---The intelligent beings above you amuse themselves with the ridiculous blunders your *rationality* is continually making. They despise the wretch who stretches every faculty of his mind to amass a hoard of wealth, which he has not the spirit to enjoy; they pity the inevitable fate of the voluptuous and the vain toils of ambition, but they laugh incessantly at the folly of him who ransacks the earth to gather sticks and stones, shells and bones, and, after spending years in arranging them, makes a *rareeshow* of his collection, and struts a *philosopher*, full of self importance and vain conceit.---If folly were the only effect of your reason, it might be patiently born with, but when you exercise it to over-reach, deceive, ruin and destroy each other; when you exert it's powers to conceal or embarrass truth, to establish falshood, to lead the blind out of his way and the same into a ditch; to render yourselves more ingeniously wicked, and more effectually mischievous; these divine intelligences look with horror on you and your boasted reason; they turn aside from the hateful object, and view with pleasure the stately oak and wide spreading beach, the water loving willow and the fruitful vine, even all the vegetable creation, which, from the pine that waves on the mountain top to the herb that drinks the dew of the valley, fill with exact propriety their respective stations, and are invariably governed by the laws of nature, which are the laws of wisdom.---After all, your reason is but instinct broke loose; or rather, instinct is reason confined within proper bounds, and directed to the proper objects. Do not then presume upon a faculty, which upon the whole will be found to have been the curse of your species. To prove this you need only look into history for the facts and characters of former times, or to look round you for those of the present.

I might now, may it please your honors, point out many circumstances, wherein nature hath most evidently and advantageously distinguished the brutal and vegetable creation from man, by a real and substantial superiority: But lest I should wander too far in so large a field, and encroach upon your patience, I shall confine myself to one instance only. When a man dies, when he can no longer perform any of the functions of life, his body in a few hours becomes a useless, loathsome mass of corruption, which his nearest friends hurry away, and put out of sight forever. It is not so with us. Witness my appearance here this day. It is now some years since an end was put to my vegetal life by the fatal axe; my skin was stripped off and my limbs lopped away; yet you see my body is still of use; I stand here *firm, sound* and *hearty*; and, barring an accident from all consuming fire, I shall attend the future debates in this House, when all those, whom I have now the honor to address, *shall be no more*.

Having, I hope, fully convinced your honors that trees as well as men are capable of citizenship, I shall now proceed to consider the crimes and offences with which the trees of this city have been charged, and which the 12th section of the bill before the House is intended to punish.

The preamble to this section sets forth: "Whereas trees "growing in the public streets, lanes and alleys of the said city of "Philadelphia, do obstruct the prospect and passage through the "same, and also disturb and disorder the water-courses and footways by the extending and encrease of the roots thereof, and "must tend to spread fires when any break out within the said "city: *Be it therefore enacted*," &c. &c.

Your honors have an old saying, called a proverb, which naturally occurs on this occasion---*It is easy to find a stick to beat a dog*---That is, a man is never at a loss for a reason for punishing those that are in his power, and whom he wishes to oppress---But these trees, it seems, obstruct the prospect; of what?---of many wretched buildings and some dirty alleys. For I deny that any one elegant street or building in this city is more obstructed by trees than is necessary to the comfort of the inhabitants, and to give beauty to the prospect. Men of taste have always thought that a due mixture of trees and buildings; the beauties of nature and art united. Elegant architecture discovered through luxuriant foliage, compose an exhibition truly beautiful and sublime---but it seems your honors think otherwise; this clause therefore should run thus---"Whereas a moderate proportion of "trees are a great ornament and decoration to a city; and whereas "we have no taste whatever for elegance and ornament, *Be it therefore enacted*," &c.---As to these trees obstructing the passage, this I must absolutely deny. They have modestly posted themselves as close to the gutters as they can stand, leaving both footway and cart-way free and open. If, however, any straggler should be found so obstructing the passage, let him be put to death; I have nothing to say in his behalf.---But it is alledged that they, the aforesaid trees, disturb and disorder the water-courses and footways by the extension of their roots. If so, cut off the offending root; but do not destroy the whole tree. When justice exceeds her limits, she forfeits her name. This evil is a very modern discovery; and if instances should be demanded to support the charge, they must be carefully looked for; I aver that the fact is not generally true. Lastly, trees communicate fire. A tree hath no greater enemy in nature than fire---cut him into inch pieces---grind him into saw-dust, it will still exist as wood for many, many years. Fire alone can suddenly dissipate its component parts, and destroy its name. Whilst it hath life, it obstinately resists this consuming foe---nor can any art make a green tree burn---no, nor a green log neither---as many a cursing cook can tell.

But besides the charges laid in the bill, two others have been suggested against these poor trees, viz. That they obstruct the operation of the engines in case of fire; and that they are not well affected to the present government, because they remained in the city when the enemy took possession of it. As to the first, little can be said; when the case occurs, let the offender be removed, which may be speedily done; but to depopulate a whole city for the possible offence of a few individuals, is certainly neither law nor reason.---As to the second, it will not, I apprehend, be contended at this day, that the leaving the city or not on the approach of the enemy is the true line of distinction between *Whig* and *Tory*. It must be confessed *we* remained when others fled. We *stood our ground*, and we suffered in our country's cause. Turn, worthy Senators, turn your eyes to yonder fields---look towards the banks of Schuylkill. Where are now those verdant groves that used to grace the prospect? Where are those venerable oaks, that o'er the evening walk of sober citizen, of musing bard, of sportive youths or amorous nymphs and swains, were wont to spread their all inviting gloom?---Alas! nought now remain but lifeless stumps, that moulder in the summer's heat and winter's frost; the habitations fit of poisonous fungi, toads and ever gnawing worms.---HINC ILLÆ LACHRYMÆ!----These were thy feats, *O Howe*.---Excuse, great Sirs, this *weakness* of a *post*---or rather join your sympathising tears with mine. The loss is yours---a loss, the importance of which you have not, perhaps, duly considered, and which I shall now endeavour to bring into view.

Having shewn the rank my fellow trees hold in the scale of *beings*, their capacities of pleasure and pain; having also obviated the charges brought against them, and touched upon their sufferings in the great political revolution of this country; I come now to the last argument I intended for their defence. I mean the great use and importance they are of to mankind. And here I shall be very concise, avoiding all those circumstances in which trees obviously contribute to the pleasure, use and profit of men, as these must be well known to your honors, and confining myself to one very serious consideration.----I mean, how far the healths and lives of the inhabitants of this city are concerned in the business you are upon. A few hours are sufficient to execute this fatal law; but it will take years to repair the damage when you shall have discovered your error. Consider, therefore, Oh rash and capricious mortals! what you are about to do, whilst consideration may be of use. Caution is never too late, repentance may be. Know that these trees, whom you are about to extirpate, are your best, your safest Physicians. The health of your citizens depends upon their growth, and you are now to decide, not only upon the existence of a few trees, but the lives of hundreds of your fellow citizens. I say, these trees are your best, your safest Physicians. They have published no books, therefore they have no systems to defend; their practice is ever uniform, dictated by nature and established by success, and therefore they make no whimsical experiments on their patients---experiments, uncertain in every thing but destruction and death---In a word, they have no occasion to kill *one hundred* in order to know how to cure *one*. In the autumn they modestly drop their foliage, to admit the comfortable rays of the sun to your dwellings, their leaves being then of no further use to you: but no sooner does the spring advance, but they arm themselves in your defence---they see the enemy approach---innumerable little deaths in various subtle forms. These are, by the fermenting heats of Summer, generated in every pool, gutter, and common-sewer, and in all the murkey filth of your city. No sooner have the poisonous atoms acquired sufficient malignity, but they leave their native beds and float in air. One of these, inhaled, infects the blood, and soon a husband, son or father falls. To prevent this, the friendly tree spreads its broad and numerous foliage---every leaf is extended to intercept and absorb the floating mischief; and thus receiving and digesting the noxious particles (harmless to them) they purify the ambient air. This important philosophy was discovered by PRIESTLY, improved by INGEN-HOUSZ, and will be prosecuted by FONTANA, to the great enlargement of human knowledge.---The enemy had studied PRIESTLY when they cut the trees from yonder plains, hoping to leave the atmosphere poisoned for your destruction. Is it not obvious that diseases most prevail when vegetation ceases? About the middle of August, most leaves have acquired their utmost growth; they are saturated with the noxious effluvia; they can no longer perform their friendly office; and therefore from that time to the first frost of the season (which effectually concludes the generation of these pernicious airs) sickness and deaths are most frequent. This use of the vegetable tribe seems to be a modern discovery, unless we may suppose it to have been known to the Indians of America; because a leaf pasted on the breast is, amongst them, the insignium of a Physician.

And will you then, Oh guardians of the people! will you by a fatal decree banish from amongst you those salutary citizens, to whom you are so much indebted for the blessing of health, without which every other blessing must remain un-enjoyed? And what advantage do you propose to yourselves by such a measure? Your streets and alleys, indeed, will not be obstructed by trees, but they will be obstructed by lengthened funerals and mournful processions---I shall not prolong the subject---If your honors will but ballance the imaginary good, with the real dangers that must attend such a measure, I am confident that your zeal for the public safety will induce you to remove, not the trees from this city, but the 12th section from the bill before the House.

I have but one thing more to add, and that is, that by the 15th section of your constitution, you are enjoined not to pass any law, except on occasions of sudden necessity, until the next session after the same hath been proposed and published for consideration. No such necessity appears in the present case. The roots and branches of these devoted trees will not increase to such a ruinous and enormous size between this and the next sessions of Assembly, as to render immediate amputation necessary. I would be far from supposing this House capable of malice or partiality; but must observe that this bill hath been hurried through the forms of legislation with unusual speed. You have spent much precious time in considering whether A or B should sit for a certain time in a certain chair; but do not hesitate to doom to death a number of quiet, harmless, and beneficent citizens, without remorse, without enquiry, without the common forms of law."

Here the Orator ceased and was dumb. The House was more surprized at the manner, than attentive to the matter of this speech. The question was put, and the clause passed without a dissenting voice, notwithstanding the importunate eloquence of this *philosophic post*.

Philadelphia, August 1782. SILVESTER.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1782.

Just come to Hand, from Providence,

And to be SOLD by Mrs. PARKER,

On the North Side of Arch-street, Mid-way between Front and Second-streets,---A few Copies of a Pamphlet, intituled

The Doctrine of Universal Salvation examined & refuted, containing a concise and distinct Answer to the Writings of Mr. *Relly* and Mr. *Winchester*, upon that Subject,

By ISAAC BACKUS, Preacher of the Gospel.

[*Price only Eighteen-pence.*]

Also at the same place may be had, A Pamphlet, intituled

The Novelty of Novelties examined:

By the Reverend DAVID THOMAS. ¶

DAVID JACKSON,

Has removed his *DRUG* and *MEDICINAL STORE* to the house lately occupied by Doctor Phile, in Second-street, about mid-way between Market and Chesnut-streets, and opposite to Black-horse alley, where he has for SALE, a neat assortment of such

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

As are now in common use, among which are the following articles, viz.

CAMPHOR,	Orange Peel,
Calomel,	Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Cantharides,	Salt Petre,
Peruvian Bark,	Cream. Tartar,
Opium,	Flour Sulphur,
Gum Assa Fœte'd,	Red Præcipitate,
------Myrrh,	Manna,
------Arabic,	Rhubarb,
Jalap,	Tartar Emetic,
Ipecacuana,	Sal. Ammoniac,
Gentian,	Quick Silver, &c.

Also, the following *Patent Medicines*,

Viz. Bateman's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Hærlem Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Walker's Drops, James's Powders, Hill's Medicines, Anderson's, Hooper's, Keyser's and Lockyer's Pills.

Medicine Chests for sea carefully put up, and all orders from country Physicians punctually attended to.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by

THOMAS RANDALL & Co.

In Front-street, a few doors above Market-street,

West-India RUM, by the Hogshead, WINDOW GLASS, by the Box, TIN in Casks and Boxes, PIG LEAD: Also a variety of DRY GOODS by the Bale. SUGAR, COFFEE and TEA. ¶ 3 w

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Warminster, Bucks county, August 7, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Sub-lieutenants of said county, that in two months time from the date hereof, they, and each of them, are hereby required to make a full and final settlement of all FINES due the first day of May last; of which all Collectors and delinquents are to take notice.

JOSEPH HART, Lieut. B. county.

Annapolis, August 5, 1782.

OFFICE for confiscated Estates, &c.

THE sale of the LANDS in Frederick county, pledged for the redemption of officers and soldiers certificates of the Maryland line, will commence at Frederick-town on the 10th day of September next. And the LANDS in Harford and Baltimore counties, at Slade's tavern, on the 24th of the same month.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM SMITH, late of this city (Broker) deceased, are required to settle immediately; and those who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement.

ELIZABETH SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM GARRIGUES, Administrator.

Philadelphia, 8 mo. 1782. †

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the premises, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September next,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, lying in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, 14 miles and an half from Philadelphia, near the great road leading from Philadelphia to New-Town, containing two acres and 20 perches of excellent land; whereon are erected, a good stone dwelling-house and frame barrack, with a good bearing orchard. The situation of this place is pleasant, and would be suitable for a tradesman. An indisputable title will be given. The terms of payment will be made known at the day of sale, and attendance given, by

August 13, 1782. † JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

Easton, in Northampton county, August 19, 1782.

BY virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public SALE, at Easton aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain TRACT of LAND, situate in Mount-Bethel township, bounded by land of James Durham, Henry Dildine and others, and containing about 350 acres and allowance, whereof 100 acres are cleared, several acres of meadow and more can be made; and whereon are two dwelling-houses, barns and stables, &c. Late the property of Jacob Wood, seized and taken in execution, by

† ROBERT TRAIL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, August 8, 1782.

BY virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, will be SOLD at Public Vendue, in the borough of Wilmington, on *Seventh-day*, the 31st of this instant, A valuable TRACT of LAND and MARSH, chiefly the latter, fit for grazing, adjoining land and marsh of Peter Jaquet and others, in New-Castle hundred and county, and nearly opposite to the aforesaid borough, containing about 60 acres; whereon is a good dwelling-house and other improvements; being the real estate of Joseph Woodward, deceased. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by † JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, Administrat.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 100 acres of good LAND, situate in Uwchland township, Chester county, about 1 mile from the Red Lion; on said plantation is a good stone dwelling-house, an excellent spring of water in the cellar, which in its course out is vaulted over and makes a fine milk-house; there is also a good log barn, stables and other out-houses, about 20 acres of very good watered meadow, a good orchard and other conveniences. The situation is pleasant and the land good, so that it will not fail to please any person who may want a farm of this size: There is also a probability of purchasing land that lies contiguous to this.

Any person desirous of seeing the land, and knowing the terms of sale, may apply to the subscriber on the premises.

¶ DUGALD CAMERON.

Philadelphia, August 14, 1782.

WHEREAS a certain Mr. REED sent four boxes of GOODS from Winchester in Virginia, some time in November last, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, whose name is forgot; but the roads being bad, two of the boxes were left at Carlisle, and the other two were brought to Philadelphia and delivered to the owner; since which the two boxes were forwarded from Carlisle by Robert Philips, with a letter from the original Waggoner Joseph Kennedy, to Messrs. GARVEY and AITKEN, in Philadelphia, but they not knowing the owner could not direct the said Philips where to leave them; he then stored them at the BLACK HORSE in Market-street, where they now are. It was said the owner lived near the Drawbridge, but upon enquiry could not be found. These are therefore to desire the owner to apply to Mr. JACOB SWEM, at the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia, prove his property, pay the charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the carriage and costs according to law, by

¶ 7 6. tbc 6 w. ROBERT PHILIPS.

Durham Iron-works to be SOLD.

WHEREAS the partnership of Richard Backhouse, Robert Lettis Hooper, jun. and Isaac Sidman, at Durham iron-works is nearly expired, the said Robert Lettis Hooper and Isaac Sidman having given a power to said Backhouse to sell the lands belonging to the partnership; he therefore proposes to sell the same by way of public vendue, on the 6th day of November next, at Durham aforesaid, consisting of the following tracts, viz.

One tract, situated in Durham township, in the county of Bucks, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, containing between 11 and 1200 acres, on which is erected a furnace now in blast and in good order, the mine so convenient to the furnace that one team with a driver and one other hand has hauled 20 tons of oar to the furnace in a day this summer; the works for getting oar in good repair, and the body of oar inexhaustable. The quality of the iron is so well known for its excellence, that it would be unnecessary to say any thing in praise of it. There is belonging to this tract a ferry over Delaware river, three good farms in repair, about 60 acres of meadow fit for the scythe, all watered, and 70 or 80 acres more of excellent watered meadow can be made with a small expence. There is also a good number of small tenements for workmen to live in, and every thing in good order to make a large blast next year. The above tract will be sold for and during the natural life of Joseph Galloway, and no longer.

There will also be sold at the same time three other tracts of land, situate in Haycock township, in said county, about 6 miles from the furnace, adjoining each other, containing about 284 acres, being under warrant and survey, on which is several small buildings for workmen, and a large quantity of excellent timber. Any person desirous of viewing the premises before the day sale, by applying to the subscriber at the works, may see every part thereof. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

N. B. All persons having any demands against said partnership are requested to bring in their accounts for payment; and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to said Backhouse, as the company wish to close their accounts as soon as possible. *August* 21, 1782. ¶ 10 w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Willis-Town, at the Rising Sun, on the 6th of July last, A black MARE, supposed to be 6 years old, 14 hands high, shod before, both hind feet white, trots and paces, hath a sore on her withers resembling the fistula, which makes her lame in both her fore feet: She has been advertised before. Any person proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber.

† ABRAHAM SIMCOX.

From the WESTMINSTER MAGAZINE.

REVIEW of POLITICS for May, 1782.

GIBRALTAR seems to be no better attended to by the New than the Old Miniſtry. Great efforts ſtill continue to be made by the Governor and garriſon; but men muſt be wearied out and worn out with inceſſant labour, ſevere toil, and imminent danger, eſpecially when they think themſelves neglected or abandoned by thoſe whom they faithfully ſerve, and whoſe duty it is to relieve, encourage, and reward them. The combined force of France and Spain will probably be now vigorouſly exerted againſt that important fortreſs, and perhaps with ſucceſs, if ſpeedy and efficacious meaſures are not uſed to defeat them.

The naval forces of our enemies, ſeparate or combined, have as yet made no great figure in Europe this ſeaſon. Admiral Kempenfelt, with a ſmall ſquadron, commands the Bay of Biſcay, which occaſionally viſits Breſt unmoleſted; and Lord Howe, with another ſmall diviſion, ſcours the North Sea without any oppoſition from the very angry incenſed Dutch.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia continues to appear in the character of a Mediatrix between the belligerent Powers; but ſhe does it in ſuch a languid, equivocal ſtyle, that it is difficult to know what her Imperial Majeſty aims at; and what is ſtill more, whether ſhe really wiſhes in her heart a peace to take place, or the continuance of war? According to her manner of mediating, and conſidering the diſtance between her and the parties concerned, ſhe may keep mediating theſe ten years, and the main articles of the peace remain ſtill to be ſettled.---Perhaps ſhe has an intereſt in it.

The Emperor of Germany is buſily employed in cropping the ears of the Church, and reſuming thoſe powers, privileges, prerogatives, and PROPERTY, which his predeceſſors of many centuries ago tamely ſurrendered up to the Spiritual Monarch or Deſpot of Rome, and in making other internal regulations in the temporal affairs of his domini ns; therefore no aſſiſtance is to be expected from him in the buſineſs of peace-making:-----And he too, probably, finds a benefit from the contentions of other powers.

The moment is come when the grand queſtion muſt be determined--Whether Ireland is a part of the Britiſh Empire, or a ſeparate, diſtinct, entire, independent kingdom, ſubſiſting in and of and by itſelf, unrelative to the iſland of Great-Britain? A queſtion of immenſe magnitude; not to be decided lightly and inconſiderately. Our Miniſtry, however, have decided it, to our utter aſtoniſhment, in a very ſummary way, in a few hours, in favour of independency. We have only room at preſent to enter our proteſt againſt the meaſure, and to ſay, that if carried into execution in the manner it is going to be, it will be the ruin of both iſlands. Great-Britain and Ireland muſt always be one kingdom or dominion; or they will be rivals, and ſoon be enemies to one another; and one or other will be the dupe of France, to enable her to enſlave both. If they are to continue one, Britain certainly in the nature of things, and by ancient uſage, cuſtom and habit, muſt be the ſuperior, and Ireland the ſubordinate part.

AFFAIRS of IRELAND.

The Peers of Ireland being met, Thurſday, May 2d, to decide definitively upon the Bill which had paſſed the Houſe of Commons of this kinghom, Lord Bellamont oppoſed the firſt clauſe of the Bill, by which the Catholics are authorized to purchaſe to themſelves and their heirs, real eſtates as Proteſtants do. "I can conceive of nothing ſo impolitic," ſaid this Lord, "ſo dangerous as this clauſe. Let us aboliſh all the penal laws, and eaſe the condition of the Catholics by every means in our power, and when a great advance has been made in this buſineſs, I will examine with ſolicitude, what further can be done; but to ſet the Catholics on a level with Proteſtants, as to property, is a meaſure which I cannot vote for, becauſe landed eſtate, as far as it goes, carries with it a proportion of power. This bill will no ſooner paſs into a law, than you will ſee thoſe in whoſe favor it is paſſed, aſpiring to other privileges. Theſe landholders will not fail to demand that, as freeholders, they exerciſe the right of voting at elections, which ſeems to be a neceſſary conſequence of the firſt; but if you grant this, you will be undone; your conſtitution will be overſet. The popiſh electors will return to Parliament men whoſe influence will bring your laws to the wiſhes and intereſts of popery. I beg, my Lords, that this part of the bill may receive all the attention which it appears to deſerve."

Juſt are the ideas of toleration which this temporal and even military Nobleman entertains. Let us ſee thoſe which enlightened chriſtianity has ſuggeſted to a ſpiritual Lord. The venerable Biſhop of Cloyne anſwered Lord B. in nearly theſe terms:

"I have deeply reflected upon the ſubject now under deliberation. I have been engaged in doing it before any thought had been entertained of giving relief to the Catholics, from the ſeverities of laws paſſed againſt them, in times which do not furniſh the moſt glorious periods of our hiſtory. I have the honor to be acquainted with an Engliſh Peer, who, when twice ſent to Catholic States, was inſtructed to ſolicit ſome toleration for the Proteſtants. The anſwer of both theſe Courts was as ſhort as it was uniform: Look, ſaid they, Mr. Ambaſſador, to the laws of Ireland!

"The firſt maxim of the Chriſtian Church is toleration. We think we can unravel, in hiſtory, ſome facts more or leſs diſputed, which has produced, in time, ſuch ſevere laws againſt popery; but theſe cauſes were frivolous, and we ought not heſitate to ſay, that theſe laws were againſt the national intereſt, againſt the unanimity of the people, againſt nature, againſt the rights inherent in every man, and againſt the bands of ſociety. A fundamental maxim, and a moral duty is, do unto another as you would be done by. Let us ſee how the Proteſtants fulfil this duty; let us liſten to them.

"You will not adore God; you will not bring up your children in the beſt manner! Is it poſſible, in this enlightened age, that laws can exiſt that cauſe conſciences to groan, render the property of a certain claſs of people precarious, and reduce them to the horrible alternative of abjuring their faith or relinquiſhing the means of ſubſiſtence. Such laws deſtroy domeſtic union, the peace and intereſt of the ſtate where they are in force."

Several ſpiritual Lords afterwards ſpoke for and againſt, but the cry of toleration was victorious, and the amendment propoſed by Lord Bellamont was rejected by a majority of 17 voices; 46 againſt 29.

Saturday the 4th May, his Grace the Duke of Portland went to the Houſe of Lords, for to give the royal aſſent to the bills that were ready, among which was included the one for the relief of the Roman Catholics.

SALEM, *Auguſt* 1.

Mr. Benjamin Hathorne, who was taken, ſome months ſince, in the privateer brig Chace, of this port, and carried into Charlestown, South-Carolina, arrived here on Thurſday laſt from that place. He informs, that on the evening of the 3d ult. he effected his eſcape from the Lord Howe priſon-ſhip, and with great difficulty landed ſafe at Charleſtown, after ſwimming upwards of half a mile: that he was accompanied from the ſhip by ſix others, one of whom, he afterwards heard, being unable to reach the ſhore, was drowned: that he remained in the town till the night of the 5th, when, by the help of two or three Negroes, he finally eſcaped from the enemy, and got to Georgetown, from whence he took paſſage for Swanſey, and arrived here as above.-----Mr. Hathorne further informs, that the number of priſoners on board the Lord Howe, before he left her, amounted to about eighty: that the greater part had been confined a long time, and had ſuffered much from their ſcanty allowance of proviſion: that, previous to his leaving the town, he had reaſon to conclude, from the opinion of thoſe he ventured to converſe with, and from the appearance of things, that it was in contemplation to evacuate the place: that from the confined ſituation of the garriſon, the ſickneſs and diſcontent which prevailed among the troops, (chiefly Heſſians) with the want of freſh proviſions (there being ſcarcely an ounce to be purchaſed at any price) the ſituation of the enemy in that quarter was rendered (as in juſtice it ought to be) very mortifying and diſtreſſing.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 3.

It is with pleaſure we inform the public, that the State ſloop, commanded by Captain Little, has taken three prizes, a ſhip and a brig, bound from New-York for Penobſcot, and a ſmall privateer, after a ſhort cruiſe.

NEW-LONDON, *Auguſt* 9.

Friday night laſt a ſmall privateer ſchooner from New-York cut out of Newport harbour a brig, loaded and ready to ſail for the Weſt-Indies, and a coaſting ſloop of about 30 tons, and was bound with her prizes to New-York, when on Saturday the ſloop Randolph fell in with and captured the ſchooner and ſloop in the ſound, and on Sunday morning the Continental frigate Alliance, being bound out, fell in with the above brig and ſent her into port.

CHATHAM, Auguſt 14.

Never did any place, ſay private letters from New-York, exhibit ſuch a diſtortion of features as this city has done ſince the arrival of the packet. Dejection, chagrin and diſappointmant are manifeſtly painted on the lineaments of each tory's face. Meetings and adjournments, hubbub and confuſion pervades the city.

PARKER's-FERRY *(S. Carolina) June* 19.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public from authority, that General Marion permitted the heads of the people on Little-Pedee to have an interview with him on the 8th inſtant, in conſequence whereof, they, aſhamed of the impropriety, folly and raſhneſs of their own conduct, as well as thouroughly convinced of the numberleſs deceptions and ſelfiſh deſigning artifices of the Britiſh, to whom they had been ſo long ſuch evident dupes and catſpaws, have deſired to be received again into the favour of their country, which has been granted them on conditions which will ſpeedily be made public.

Every honeſt and well-meaning man, who will but open his eyes to his own true intereſt, peace and ſafety (which is always inſeparable with that of the public) muſt ſee from all the late actions of the enemy, that they do not entertain the leaſt hopes of reducing us, unleſs by means of ſecret and inſidious emiſſaries diſperſed about under various diſguiſes, they can promote and foment implacable animoſities, quarrels and diſſentions amongſt ourſelves, and thereby make us do for them what they have relinquiſhed the ability to do for themſelves, that is, obligingly cut our own throats. This is the diabolical and unnatural buſineſs they leave nothing untryed to keep us employed about, and their greateſt exertions for ſome time paſt ſeem all to center here; ſuch ſhockingly villainous intentions once diſcovered (and they are too glaring to be any longer concealed) muſt be ſufficient to put every man of feeling on his guard, and make him ſhudder at the thoughts of being artfully made an inſtrument in ſuch dreadful work. A full conviction of ſuch their horrid deſigns has at laſt awakened theſe people of Little-Pedee from their long infatuation, and we find immediately after their ſubmiſſion, that numbers alſo from Lynch's creek and Chpraws came in, ſurrendered themſelves, and implored a reconciliation with their injured country. Thus by the prudent and ſpirited conduct of General Marion, tranquility is again reſtored to all our northern parts, and we do not doubt this will prove a prelude to the ſame deſirable conſequences throughout the whole ſtate; a happy coalition of men of honor, prudence and property, with the bleſſing of God, will ſoon ferret the now pitiful thin-ſcattered remains of ſwamp-ſkulking thieves, horſe-ſtealers and murderers, (the only choice royal auxiliaries left in the country) from their ſecret lurking-places, and make us once more a happy and united people.

On Thurſday laſt Captain Clark fell in with a party of 50 or 60 Indians, (being part of 5 or 600) who were coming to diſturb the frontier inhabitants of Georgia, and after a ſmall diſpute, killed 3 and 1 white man, and took 2 white men priſoners. One of the white men was an inhabitant of the State of S. Carolina, who has been a notorious murderer.

RICHMOND, *Auguſt* 19.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, (North Carolina) dated Auguſt 14, 1782.

"Two gallies belonging to the pacific Britons, came into Edenton harbour a few days ago, and cut out a veſſel, named Small-Hopes: The inhabitants, on the firſt notice, manned all their boats, and immediately purſued, over took and captured one of the gallies, and re-took the Small-Hopes: The veſſels which could be ſpared went in purſuit of the other galley. The ſpirit and activity ſhewn by the inhabitants of Edenton on this occaſion, do them the higheſt honors."

The Emerald frigate arrived in York river the 2d inſtant, from Rhode-Iſland. On her way, ſhe captured off the Delaware, the Pole Cat, a ſloop of war, mounting ſixteen 6 pounders, and had 80 men, commanded by one Captain Napier, and brought her into York river.

On the 22d of March laſt, a determination was taken in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons to turn all ſtrangers out, among which was General Arnold, who met with a mortification which he might have avoided if his prudence was equal to his intrepidity. He was not ignorant that he was the perſon aimed at, for he had a hint given him to retire, previous to the determination. Upon his promiſing that he would not again attempt to enter the Britiſh ſenate, the member who deſigned to make the motion declined it, and Benedict remained ſpectator of a ſcene which afforded but little amuſement to him, and it is probable from henceforth, obſcurity will be his lot.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 21.

Extract of a letter from New-Jerſey, dated Auguſt 14.

"The French fleet is to the eaſtward, and miſſed the Savannah fleet, which arrived at New-York on Saturday laſt with 1300 troops.

"At a meeting in New-York, the loyaliſts, as they are called, petitioned Sir Guy Carleton to ſupply them with ammunition, ſtores, &c. when the Britiſh left them, as they were determined to defend the town to the laſt, rather than throw themſelves on the mercy of their country; to which he replied, that all that choſe to go to England ſhould be provided for; this ſeemed a poor conſolation, on which great diſputes aroſe, and amongſt others, Mr. Matthews, the Mayor, got a beating.

"Many officers of the volunteer corps at New-York, have burnt their cloaths, and ſwore they never would put on ſcarlet again; and the militia have refuſed doing duty; in ſhort, from the beſt information we can get, the whole town is a ſcene of confuſion."

The refugee whale boat ----------, Captain Perry, of New-York, on returning from a cruize was taken by Captain Willis, out of Egg-Harbour. Perry had 20 Negroes on board, many of which, it is ſaid, he ſtole in Virginia. The Negroes are lodged in Burlington goal for condemnation.

Monday laſt came up to town the ſchooner --------, retaken by the brig Cogden, Captain Tinker, of this port. The above ſchooner was Spaniſh property, and was bound from Hiſpaniola for Cheſapeake, but taken on her paſſage by a Britiſh ſhip of war, who took all the Spaniards out, and ordered her for New-York, four days before ſhe was retaken. Her cargoe conſiſts of rum, ſugar, coffee, &c.

We are informed from the beſt authority, that, previous to the evacuation of Savanna, while General Wayne lay at Sharon, about 5 miles from that place, he was attacked on the 24th June, about half after one in the morning, by a large body of Creek Indians, headed by a number of their moſt celebrated chiefs and a Britiſh officer. The attack was ſo ſudden and impetuous, that they drove a light company in the rear of Lieutenant Colonel Poſey's battalion, and got poſſeſſion of 2 pieces of artillery; but the company, which had been placed there for the protection of thoſe pieces, immediately rallying, under the conduct of Captain Parker, and Captain Gun coming up with his troop of dragoons, the two companies, with undaunted reſolution, advanced upon the enemy, notwithſtanding a heavy fire and hideous yell from every direction; at the ſame time Colonel Poſey and Major Finley charged the enemy in flank. The whole was performed with ſuch conduct and gallantry, as ſoon to terminate in the total route of the ſavages. Fourteen Indians and 2 white men were left dead on the field, among the former the famous Emiſteſego, our greateſt enemy, and the principal warrior of the Creek nation. As there was reaſon to expect a combined operation by an attack from the Britiſh, General Wayne formed to receive them, making a diſpoſition at the ſame time to prevent a junction with their ſavage allies. A little after ſun-riſe the Britiſh came out, but they quickly were driven back to their works. Our trophies were a Britiſh ſtandard and 127 horſes, with a number of packs.

Head Quarters, Newburgh, Auguſt 3, 1782.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WHILE the annals of the army ſhall exiſt, it is the General's intention it ſhall be known, that he had great reaſon to be ſatisfied at this period of the war, with the troops under his command.

The inſpection rolls for the laſt month, which are now before him, corroborate the favourable ſentiments which he had already embraced of the officers and men who compoſe this army, and afford a freſh occaſion for beſtowing well merited applauſe.

The Inſpector reports, that the proficiency in appearance and diſcipline continues to be ſo ſurpriſingly rapid, that the ſpirit of emulation, bordering on enthuſiaſm, which prevails ſo remarkably throughout the army, has almoſt removed all preference and diſtinction of corps, and ſupercedes at this time the neceſſity of diſcrimination. The troops are more collected, and there appear to be fewer irregularities of any kind at this moment than at any former period.

Happy to find that thoſe regiments, which have been noticed as being in excellent order, inſtead of relaxing their exertions, continue to improve; and that thoſe which were formerly reported to be in not ſo good a ſtate, have by uncommon efforts carried their improvements beyond all calculation. The General wiſhes to convince the troops of his entire approbation, and that nothing can tend more to their reputation, and the ſervice of their country, than the preſent good diſpoſition which is ſo conſpicuous throughout the whole army.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, APRIL 5, 1782.

A Supplement to the Act, intituled "An Act to impower the "Juſtices to ſettle the prices of liquors in public houſes, and "provender for horſes in public ſtables," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

P. Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intituled "An Act to impower "the Juſtices to ſettle the prices of liquors in public houſes, "and provender for horſes in public ſtables."

WHEREAS in the Act intituled "An Act to impower "the Juſtices to ſettle the prices of liquors in public "houſes, and provender for horſes in public ſtables," paſſed the thirty-firſt of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighteen, it is provided and enacted, that the Juſtices of the Peace ſhall have power to fix the prices of all liquors retailed or ſold in public houſes, and all provender for horſes in public ſtables; but no proviſion is therein made for regulating the prices of victuals and lodging, by which, and from a prevailing inattention to the act to which this is a ſupplement, many and great abuſes have ariſen; for remedy whereof

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Juſtices of the Peace of the reſpective counties of this State, and they are hereby enjoined and required, to ſet ſuch reaſonable prices, not only on all liquors retailed, and provender furniſhed by public houſe-keepers, but alſo the ſaid Juſtices ſhall proceed to ſet and affix ſuch reaſonable price on all victuals and lodging at the ſeveral times, and cauſe it to be publiſhed in the ſame manner, as is directed in and by the act to which this is a ſupplement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any public alehouſe or tavernkeeper, innholder or public ſtable keeper, ſhall exceed the prices, or any of them, ſo ſet and publiſhed by the juſtices aforeſaid, and being legally convicted thereof, as directed in the ſaid act, he, ſhe or they, ſo offending, ſhall be ſubjected and liable to the fine, forfeitures and penalties, directed to be inflicted for ſuch offences, as mentioned in the ſaid act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any public alehouſe-keeper, or retailer of liquor, ſhall neglect to ſet up in the moſt public place of his or her houſe, a bill or liſt of the articles ſo rated, and the different prices annexed, as ſet by the juſtices aforeſaid, within three months after the paſſing of this act, where it ſhall ſtand expoſed to the inſpection of travellers, he, ſhe or they, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit any ſum charged ſuch traveller for liquor, victuals, lodging or provender, any thing in any law heretofore made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

BOOKS.

COKE upon Lyttleton, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Modern Entries, Statutes at Large, and other Law Books, may be had at the Printing-Office in Market-ſtreet; alſo School Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Watts's and David's Pſalms, Common Prayer Books, New-England and Manſon's Primers, and Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire.

The Pennſylvania Loan-Office

IS removed to the Corner of Arch-ſtreet and Seventh-ſtreet, where all Perſons in Arrears are required to pay

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Truſtee.

Note. Specie or Bank Notes, only, will be received in Payment. †4w.

DOCTOR MARTIN informs his patients and the public, that he is juſt arrived in town from the weſtward, where he has furniſhed himſelf with a freſh ſupply of medicines for the cure of the cancer, ſcorphula and diſeaſes of the ſkin; with the removal of wens, without the uſe of the knife. ¶ *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 19, 1782.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 28th day of July laſt, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, A bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, a bald face, a natural trotter, ſuppoſed to be about 6 or 7 years old laſt ſpring, no brand nor ear mark, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. † JOHN KROESEN. Auguſt 13.

Middletown, Auguſt 12, 1782.

WHEREAS my wife MARY ANN hath uſed me with contempt and diſreſpect, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

JAMES DUNDON.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the ship Nonsuch, Captain Wells, and other late vessels from France, &c. and to be sold by

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his store in Front-street, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets,

A NEAT assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms; among which are a variety of superfine, middling, and low priced broad cloths, cotton corderoys, red and white flannels, blankets, tickens, brown and white sheetings, royal, laval, nonbattu, Brittania, and Flanders linens, Russia linens and diapers, a neat assortment of light and dark ground callicoes and chintzes, a variety of wide mantuas, rich black and white sattins, and lining silks, cambricks, plain and minionet lawns, lawn aprons, best wide book muslins, check, kenting, lawn and elegant bordered tiffany handkerchiefs, ribbons, mens and womens black, white and coloured lamb-gloves, womens fine cotton hose, tapes, bobbins, threads, knives and forks, pen-knives, a variety of beads, necklaces, &c. &c.

A few hogsheads of best VIRGINIA TOBACCO. ‡

Bedminster township, August 2, 1782.

I THE subscriber have bought of ANDREW KUICHLINE, at a public vendue, in the month of April, in the year 1778, a TRACT of LAND, in the township of Bedminster, in the county of Bucks, for the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds, and paid unto him then the sum of One Hundred Pounds in ready money, and for the remainder I gave him, on the fourth day of May following, four Bonds, for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty eight Pounds each, with my brother Martin Shive security in the two last due: And whereas the said Andrew Kuichline is since deceased, and his Executors do absolutely refuse to receive the payments for the two last mentioned bonds according to law, and forbid me the entrance of their house (though a public tavern) before evidences; and because I do not know in whose hands the said two bonds are, or who has at present a right to receive the payments for the same, I do hereby give this public notice to any person or persons that may have a legal right to the payments due by the said bonds, to come to me and receive the same, as I am not willing to pay any interest for the same from the day of the date hereof. † PETER SHIVE.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT noted tavern, known by the sign of the LAMB, in Carlisle, Cumberland county, and State of Pennsylvania, situate three doors from the Court-house; the house is two stories high, 30 by 27 feet, three rooms on a floor, and as well finished as any in the place; with a kitchen 25 by 23 feet, two stories high, well finished; also a good stone smoak-house and oven; there is a piazza between the house and kitchen, 18 feet by 23, being a pleasant place to dine in summer; likewise a stone stable, 47 by 28 feet, well floored and stalled, fit for a livery stable; together with a large stone and frame shed, which will hold four teams of horses, and a large yard, paved with stone and brick. There is also on the lot a stone building, 15 by 25 feet, with a good kitchen, which formerly was occupied as a store, and has a cellar under it.

Also two lots of ground in Pomfret-street, Carlisle, both paled under one; one of them is a corner lot, 60 feet front by 240 feet back, with a square log house, a barn, 30 by 23 feet, and a large barrack. The purchaser of the above lots may be accommodated with 20, 30 or 40 acres of fresh limestone land, as good in quality as any in the place, under good fence; likewise 40 acres of woodland, within one mile of the cleared land, with excellent timber, and handy either for fencing or firewood. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, on the premises, who will give indisputable rights for the same: Upon paying one half the purchase-money down, reasonable time will be given for payment of the remainder, by

Carlisle, August 4, 1782. ¶ WILLIAM RAINEY.

THOMAS CROW,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, in Wilmington, New-Castle county, hath for SALE,

WATCH SPRINGS by the dozen or smaller quantity. He puts Springs in Watches at *Twelve Shillings* each, the former price, and warrants them good for one year. Clock-Makers may be supplied with large Springs for Table or Musical Clocks of any sizes. †

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, near New-Ark, New-Castle county, Delaware State, on the 6th of August instant, A likely young GELDING, four years old last spring, about 14 hands high; he is a yellowish dunn, with a black back, and striped with black round his legs, which is very perceiveable; he carries high, and has a tender mouth, trots and hand-gallops easy and neat. The person suspected of taking him is a certain Edward Andrewsgold, an Englishman, 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 or 22 years of age, a deserter from Tarleton's legion of horse, a little stoop shouldered, very talkative, a very great liar and swearer; has a little stoppage in his speech, fond of spiritous liquor; has brown curly hair tied behind, wants one of his upper fore-teeth, talks very fast and loud. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or THREE POUNDS, with reasonable expences, for the horse only, if brought home, paid by

¶ JAMES ANDERSON, sen.

Northern Liberties or Upper Ferry.

THE subscriber having furnished himself, with two HORSE-BOATS, a SCOW, and all other necessary boats, in compleat order for the care and convenience of passengers, continues to give the strictest attendance to the ferry, and hopes his attention to his business will entitle him to the favor of his former customers and others JOSEPH VAN-DYKE.

N. B. Entertainment for man and horse, boats and proper hands to attend, are always ready to wait on ladies and gentlemen who wish to go on parties of pleasure or business. ¶

STRAYED away, on the 23d of last month, two red and white COWS, one with large horns and a white face, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old; the other red, not very clear, but in large spots; she is thought to be 10 or 11 years old, has a long tail, white at the end. Whoever brings said cows to the subscriber, in Queen-street, Southwark, shall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

August 13, 1782. ¶ JOHN PLANKINHORN.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Members of the GRAND LODGE, under WILLIAM BALL, Esq; Grand-Master of Pennsylvania, are desired to meet at their Lodge Room, in Lodge-Alley, at their Quarterly Communication, on Monday, the second day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon *By Order of the Grand-Master,*

Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1782. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

N. B. The Members will be pleased to be punctual to the time appointed.

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Arch-street, next door below the corner of Second-street, has for SALE,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon and Port Wine,
Jamaica Spirits,
West-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Vinegar,
Loaf Sugar,
Boxes and barrels of Sugar,
Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Green Coffee,
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice and Indigo.

A few boxes 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS. †

Philadelphia, August 8, 1782.

THE necessitous situation of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL obliges the Managers to call on all persons indebted thereto for Interest, Annuities and Ground-rents, to make immediate payment, to enable them to carry on the benevolent design of the Institution.

Published by Order of a Board of Managers,
MORDECAI LEWIS, Treasurer.

Just arrived from FRANCE and HOLLAND, &c. and to be SOLD, by

PETER & WILLIAM WIKOFF,

At their STORE in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, a variety of GOODS suitable for the season, among which are the following, viz.

NANKEENS of the best quality, Chintz and Callicoes, fine Handkerchiefs, check, striped and white Linens, Russia Sheetings, Ravens Duck, Ozenbrigs sewing Threads, Cambricks, Needles, Wool-cards, Coffee, superfine Broad-Cloths, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, August 6 1782. t b c 1 m

In the Press, and will be published next week,

A LETTER

Addressed to the ABBE RAYNAL, on the affairs of North-America; in which the errors in the Abbe's account of the present Revolution are corrected and cleared up:

By the Author of COMMON SENSE.

Printed by MELCHOIR STEINER, in Race-street, and sold by ROBERT AITKEN, bookseller, in Market-street, three doors above the Coffee-house.

THE SUBSCRIBER purchases all kinds of merchantable clean TANNED LEATHER in the rough.

He likewise informs the public, that he carries on the

Currying Business,

And has for sale a quantity of excellent draw-boot legs, calf-skins, neats leather, saddle, harness and soal LEATHER.

Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom shall be as well served as in this city, and the favour be gratefully acknowledged by, their most humble servant,

William Perkins,

living in Fifth-street, three doors above Market-street. ¶ 3 m.

TEN GUINEAS Reward.

WILL be paid to any person, who will bring to the subscriber his Negroe man STEPHEN. He is a pale fellow, smooth face, down look, about 19 years old, near 6 feet high, straight limbs, but very remarkable long feet; he went from New-Castle last February, in company with a great villain, black Jack, who is now in Chester goal for a robbery, they were chiefly in or near Philadelphia ever since. His dress now unknown, as he changed it soon after his elopement. It is probable the above reward may tempt persons at leisure to make enquiry after him, but if any extraordinary trouble shall be had in the pursuit, it will be chearfully paid by WILLIAM GADDIS Esq; of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, at New-Castle.

August 8, 1782. † JOHN WETHERED.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Lætitia-court, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named JOHN BENNET, 16 years of age, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, by trade a cordwainer, has straight black hair, slim made, very talkative, and very much given to swearing, lying and stealing; had on, when he went away, a blue striped cotton jacket and trowsers, a pair of black grain shoes, with Pinchbeck buckles, wool hat, fine shirt, red and white Barcelona handkerchief; also took with him besides what he had on, one blue coat, one red jacket, a pair of lincey trowsers, two pair of stockings, and one shirt. Whoever takes up said apprentice lad, or secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, paid by

¶ GEORGE FALKAR.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Northampton township, Bucks county, August 5, 1782.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Gentlemen FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the county of Bucks, that as the present Sheriff's time will expire at the next election,

HE proposes offering himself a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE; should he meet their approbation, he requests to be placed first on the return at the ensuing election, and the favour will be greatefully acknowledged, by their friend

† 4 w RICHARD LEEDOM.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the borough and county of Lancaster,

GENTLEMEN,

BY this I make known to you my intentions of standing a candidate for the Sheriff's office at our next election, and having served you in sundry public appointments in this county heretofore, flatter myself I have discharged the trust reposed in me with candour and fidelity; therefore, as this is the first office I have solicited you for in the county, I now request your votes and interest at the next election for said office (being now clear of all public offices whatsoever) which will lay me under new obligations, and serve your much obliged friend and servant,

August 7, 1782. ¶ 6 w. BARTRAM GALBRAITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there has been taken up trespassing in the inclosure of Philip Baker, in Mannallen township, York county, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has no brand or ear-marks, some saddle marks, supposed to be about 15 years old, appears as if he has had the fistelow. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 20, 1782. ¶ PHILIP BAKER.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the County of Burlington,

GENTLEMEN,

INTENDING to stand a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, I solicit your Votes for that Purpose, which Favor shall be gratefully acknowledged

By your humble Servant,
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

Mount holly, August 5, 1782. † 8 w.

Philadelphia, Eighth Month 5, 1782.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On the seventh of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, the following TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the estate of James Young, Esq; deceased, viz.

ONE tract of 299 acres and three quarters (patented) in the country of Bedford, situate on the waters of Jacob's creek.

One location of 391 acres on or near the Forks of Kishkimanatus river, where Loyal Hannan creek falls into it.

One ditto of 275 acres, situate on the east side of the Allegany river, being on both sides of the old trading path leading from the Kishkimanatus Old-town towards Chartres Old-town.

One ditto of 358 acres, situate near the above, on the Forks of Kishkimanatus river.

ISAAC HOWELL, } Executors.
SAMUEL WITHERILL, jun. }

Easton, Northampton county, July 22, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, at the house of George Kreesh, in Salisbury township, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, two certain TRACTS of LAND lying contiguous, situate in said township, bounded by land of Peter Nagle, Jacob Geisinger, and others, and containing 64 acres, more or less; late the property of John Barns; seized and taken in execution, by ¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Easton, Northampton county, July 22, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, at the house of Nicholas Fox, in the town of Northampton, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain TENEMENT and LOT of GROUND, situate in the said town, on the west side of James's-street, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet; late the property of Dewalt Miller; seized and taken in execution, by ¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Easton, Northampton county, July 22, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, on the premises, on Friday, the 30th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain TRACT of improved LAND, situate in Weisenburg township, bounded by land of Valentine Gramlich, George Broucher, and others, containing 68 acres, more or less; late the property of Frederick Reek; seized and taken in execution, by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Easton, Northampton county, July 22, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, at Easton, on Tuesday, the 17th of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain TRACT of improved LAND (being part of the dry land) situate in Forks township, bounded by land of John Messinger, John Bapp, and others, and containing 272 acres, and allowance; late the property of Charles Werkheiser; seized and taken in execution, by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Loan-Office Certificates Lost.

ON the night of the 16th of October, 1781, in Camp, at Peeks-Kill, two chests were secretly taken out of the subscriber's marquee, and plundered as follows:

Three certificates, viz. No. 1526, dated 26th March, 1778, for 600 dollars, in the name of Jos. Shippen, out of the Loan-Office in Philadelphia: No. 3593, or 3595 (one of these numbers being passed to Mr. Miller, merchant in Trenton) dated 6th November, 1780, for 500 dollars, in the name of George W. Campbell, out of the Loan-Office in Philadelphia; No. 108, dated 29th April, 1780, for 500 dollars, in the name of George W. Campbell, out of the Lottery-Office, Philadelphia; also cash, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, as published in the New-York Packet, printed at Fish-Kill, from the 2d of November to the 20th of December, 1781; to which we refer for detection and reward. ¶ 6 w. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,

Philad. July 23. late Hospital Physician and Surgeon.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Newberry township, in York county, a dark bay Mare, 8 or 9 years old, about 13 and an half hands high, a large star, and snip of white on her nose, some grey hairs on her body, with more in her tail, her tail a short switch, her mane cropt, shod round, had a yoke on. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 27, 1782. ¶ JACOB WAGGONER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Warminster township, Bucks county, the 23d inst. two STRAYS, one a dark brown Horse, about 6 years old; the other a bay Mare, age unknown. The owner by coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

July 25, 1782. † AMOS DILWORTH.

Oxford, Talbot county Maryland, July 10, 1782.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, A Mulatto Man, named PETER, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well made, full faced, has a mark on his thigh, near the ham, occasioned by the bite of a horse; 23 years of age. Whoever secures the said Mulatto, so that his master may get him again, shall receive reasonable charges, paid by ¶ EDWARD BROMWELL.

Solebery township, July 28, 1782.

WHEREAS Joseph Cain obtained a note for Nine Pounds from the subscriber, in exchange of horses; and the horse that he swapped to me was stolen from the Jerseys, and has since been taken from me; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I do not intend to pay the same to said Cain, or any other person whatever.

¶ BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

THREE GUINEAS REWARD.

WAS stolen, a WATCH with a gold inside case, the outward one covered with green shagreen, the maker's name, Thomas Wright, Watch-maker to the King, No. 951. Whoever brings it to JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker, in Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street, shall have the above reward.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1782. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.